

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MARCH 22, 1861.

VOL. 10.

NO. 124.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammal sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

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Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style
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VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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named Books or Blanks will be promptly attend-
ed to when accompanied by the Cash; and if de-
sired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be
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We are prepared to execute all kinds of
Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,
In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and
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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and
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NEWS, BOOK AND JOB TYPE,

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Inks and Printing Material of every Description.

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In all its Branches R. ALLISON
December 30, 1859-1y. Superintendent.

HARDIN'S GALLERY OF ART,

Corner St. Clair and Main Streets,

(Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion House,) Frankfort, Kentucky.

HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned
respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort
and vicinity, that he is prepared to take pictures
in the best style. Having a superior Camera, he
thinks he can please those who may favor him
with their patronage.

AMEROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, PHOTO-

GRAPHS, &c.,

of sizes and in cases to suit the tastes of all,
taken in the highest style of the art, and on mod-
erate terms.

He invites those who wish to get their
likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his
work. Satisfaction will be given or no charge
made.

W. H. HARDIN.

April 13, 1860-w&twtw.

Yeoman copy.

HOT AND COLD BATHS

To be had, day and night, at

SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

P R A T H E R & S M I T H ,
M A N U F A C T U R E R S A N D D E A L E R S I N
H A T S , C A P S , S T R A W G O O D S
A N D LADIES F U R S ,

429 Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
L O U I S V I L L E , K Y .

Oct. 24, 1860-w&twtw.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

C L A Y & M O N R O E .

WILL practice law in the United States, Cir-
cuit and District Courts held at Frankfort,
and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business
confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, Office Short street,
Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe,
Communications addressed to him at Frankfort
will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860-w&twtw.

F R E S H N E S T.

L Y S A N D E R H O R D ,

A T T O R N E Y A T L A W ,

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PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-ff.

No Fit no Sale.

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C R A D D O C K & C R A D D O C K ,

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Office on St. Clair street, next door south of
the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in copartnership in all the
Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the
Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties

Jan. 5, 1858-ff.

JOHN M. HARLAN,

A T T O R N E Y A T L A W ,

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Office on St. Clair Street between the Bindery.

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O F F I C E — W e s t S i d e S c o t S t . b e t . T h i r d & F o u r t h S t r e e t .

C O V I N G T O N , K Y .

February 22, 1860-ff.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY ,

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A T T O R N E Y A T L A W ,

F R A N K F O R T , K Y .

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Speech of Hon. Archibald Dixon, Delivered at Paducah, Ky., Saturday, March 9th, 1861.

[CONCLUDED.]

The Territories, New Mexico—Utah, Arizona and the rest, have only to become States and secede to become entitled to all the lands unsold within their limits. And by this process, Kentucky, that now has an interest in millions of acres of the public lands, will lose her right to every foot of them. So that when Kentucky secedes it will not be a question with her people as to what interest they may have had in the public lands while she was a member of the Union, for whatever that interest may have been, it will be lost to them forever. But after the seceding States have gotten fairly out of the Union, what sort of government will they form, and how will they form it? Is it to be formed by the suffrages of the freemen of the States or by some military chieftain, who may usurp the power of making it for them? This, with me, is a vital question. The people of the different States formed the present Government of the United States. They voted in some form either for or against it. But the Provisional Government made the other day at Montgomery, Alabama, who formed it? Not the people, for they were never even consulted about any provision in the Constitution by which they now are governed. Those who made the Constitution are a self-created body. They made the Constitution appointed a President and Vice President and have proceeded to pass such laws affecting the great interests of the people as they have thought proper to do without in any way consulting or inquiring of the people whether they desired to have them passed or not. It is true the Constitution is to continue only a year, and the President and Vice President are to continue in office only a year—but could not the same power that made the Constitution last a year, have it to last a hundred years? and could not the same power that appointed General Davis and Mr. Stevens for only a year, have appointed them President and Vice President for life? Nay, could they not have made Mr. Davis King, and Mr. Stevens his successor, without even so much as consulting the people who are to be enslaved by them? There is an old maxim that "power is forever stealing from the many to the few." Could there be a better illustration of its truth than in the case of this new Provisional Government, as it is called? Without regarding the wishes of the people, the Constitution of the United States has been abandoned, citizens of the United States have been deprived of their right of citizenship, State Constitutions have been subverted and all the guarantees which they througout life, liberty and property, usurped and trampled on by this revolutionary Convention; while the people themselves, abominated by the excitement of the times, and unable to determine how to protect themselves, have been bound hand and foot and dragged to the altar as victims under the hypocritical pretense that their sacrifice was necessary to the preservation of free principles and the cause of free governments. Shades of Washington, of Patrick Henry, of Jefferson, of Adams, and of Madison! is this to be the consummation of all your toils, of all your sacrifices, of all your efforts to establish a government upon such enduring principles of freedom and equality, as that the down-trodden and oppressed of every nation might find a home and refuge under it? Are all the hopes of the American people, of the friends of freedom throughout the world, bound up as they are in the perpetuation of the free government of America, and the American Union, to be turned to Dead Sea fruits? Are they to be golden to the vision, but ashes to the lips? Forbid it, Almighty God! For my part, I would rather die a thousand deaths in defense of constitutional liberty than live through centuries a miserable slave, to defend the dogmas of despotic power!

But after their Provisional Government expires, what will be the provisions of the government of the Southern Confederacy if such a Confederacy should be formed? What will be the rights and powers of each State? Will each State have the right to secede whenever she gets tired of remaining in the new Confederacy? And if so, how long will the Confederacy hang together after it is formed? Will not the first real or imaginary wrong done by the new Government, to either one of the States, be a sufficient cause for the withdrawal of such State? If Kentucky should secede and join such a Confederacy, would she be willing to re-open the African slave trade? Would Virginia, Delaware, Tennessee, North Carolina or Missouri be willing that it should be done? And if it were done would not each of those states of the Confederacy? And if not, would not South Carolina and some other cotton States, who desire it, refuse to have any further connection with the Government that denied them this right? South Carolina wants direct taxation and free trade; would Kentucky ever submit to such a policy? Would she not secede from the new Confederacy forty times rather than do so? Would Louisianians give up the great advantages she derives from the duties on foreign sugar, and the protection it affords to a great and numerous class of her citizen planters? She could not do so without absolute ruin to them—would the Southern Confederacy guarantee to the people of Kentucky the right to take their slaves into each of the States forming such Confederacy? Or would the States forcing it even consent to such a provision in the Federal Constitution? And without such a provision, what would prevent each from passing a law to prevent the other States from moving their slaves property to them? Those are all important questions and should be settled satisfactorily to the people of Kentucky, before breaking up that State government and separating themselves from the Federal Union, and all that is due to them, to the stormy and tempestuous deep of revolution.

I have shown that, so far as the present territories are concerned, the whole question as to whether they shall come into the Union as States, and with or without slavery as their Constitutions may determine, has been settled by the compromise measures of 1850 and 1854; and that these measures are still unpealed and in full force. The real contest, then, so far as the territories are concerned, is not so much about those now belonging to the Government, as those to be hereafter acquired; and, in his opinion, the absurdity of such a contest is illustrated by the quarrel between the three travelers about their respective shares of a bag of money which they had not, but hoped to find before reaching the end of their journey. The lands which constitute the subject of this controversy, and which are hereafter to be acquired, are Mexico, Central America and Cuba. How are they to be acquired by a Southern Confederacy? Is it to be done by purchase or by conquest? and if by purchase, where is the money to come from? And if the money can be raised, to whom will they belong after they are purchased? Let us take Cuba as an example. It will not cost less than \$200,000,000, and being purchased, is she to be a province of the Confederacy, or admitted as a State, upon terms of equality with the rest of the States? and if so, will she not have the same right that they have to secede and set up for herself when she gets tired of the Confederacy? Is she to pay back the \$200,000,000, when she goes out, to the States that bought her? And if this principle be correct, ought not Louisiana and other seceding States to pay back with interest the respective sums paid by the United States for their purchase? The same principle would apply to territories purchased of Mexico and the Central American States. As soon as they would be formed into States they could secede, if they thought proper to do so, and they certainly would think proper to do so, unless things went exactly to suit them. But if Cuba, Central America and Mexico are to be acquired by conquest, are they to be admitted as States, or are they to be held as conquests? and if admitted as States, could their right to secede from the new Confederacy be the subject of doubt or controversy? And if they are to be held as conquered provinces, would there not be the most deadly hatred between the people of such provinces and the States that conquered them? Would not wars be the consequence of such hatred, fierce, unrelenting, bloody, and unspare? But, when all this is accomplished, what real advantage is there to secure to Kentucky? What compensation is she to get for the loss of the Union, the Federal Constitution and the great and mighty interests she has as an integral member of this great and glorious Republic? Will she have acquired any new guarantees for slave property? any right to the territories of the United States which she has not now under the Federal Constitution? None whatever. What will she have lost? Her right in the Federal Constitution, and all the guarantees which it secures to her, of

life, liberty, and property. All her importance as a part of the people of the greatest Republic the world ever saw—all her property in the national flag, all in the national Capitol, in the army and navy of the United States, in the public revenues, in the fortifications and the public property, and in the millions of acres of the territories belonging to the Government. And in addition to all this, will she not lose all of her property in the history of the great and mighty nation to which she now belongs? to the graves and fame of the noble heroes and statesmen whose wisdom, patriotism and valor illustrate the brightest pages of the country's history?

But when the Southern Confederacy is formed it will not be a question with her people as to what interest they may have had in the public lands while she was a member of the Union, for whatever that interest may have been, it will be lost to them forever. But after the seceding States have gotten fairly out of the Union, what sort of government will they form, and how will they form it? Is it to be formed by the suffrages of the freemen of the States or by some military chieftain, who may usurp the power of making it for them? This, with me, is a vital question. The people of the different States formed the present Government of the United States. They voted in some form either for or against it. But the Provisional Government made the other day at

Montgomery, Alabama, who formed it? Not the people, for they were never even consulted about any provision in the Constitution by which they now are governed. Those who made the Constitution are a self-created body. They made the Constitution appointed a President and Vice President and have proceeded to pass such laws affecting the great interests of the people as they have thought proper to do without in any way consulting or inquiring of the people whether they desired to have them passed or not. It is true the Constitution is to continue only a year, and the President and Vice President are to continue in office only a year—but could not the same power that made the Constitution last a year, have it to last a hundred years? and could not the same power that appointed General Davis and Mr. Stevens for only a year, have appointed them President and Vice President for life? Nay, could they not have made Mr. Davis King, and Mr. Stevens his successor, without even so much as consulting the people who are to be enslaved by them? There is an old maxim that "power is forever stealing from the many to the few." Could there be a better illustration of its truth than in the case of this new Provisional Government, as it is called?

Without regarding the wishes of the people, the Constitution of the United States has been abandoned, citizens of the United States have been deprived of their right of citizenship, State Constitutions have been subverted and all the guarantees which they througout life, liberty and property, usurped and trampled on by this revolutionary Convention; while the people themselves, abominated by the excitement of the times, and unable to determine how to protect themselves, have been bound hand and foot and dragged to the altar as victims under the hypocritical pretense that their sacrifice was necessary to the preservation of free principles and the cause of free governments.

Shades of Washington, of Patrick Henry, of Jefferson, of Adams, and of Madison! is this to be the consummation of all your toils, of all your sacrifices, of all your efforts to establish a government upon such enduring principles of freedom and equality, as that the down-trodden and oppressed of every nation might find a home and refuge under it?

Are all the hopes of the American people, of the friends of freedom throughout the world, bound up as they are in the perpetuation of the free government of America, and the American Union, to be turned to Dead Sea fruits? Are they to be golden to the vision, but ashes to the lips? Forbid it, Almighty God!

For my part, I would rather die a thousand deaths in defense of constitutional liberty than live through centuries a miserable slave, to defend the dogmas of despotic power!

But after their Provisional Government expires,

what will be the provisions of the government of the Southern Confederacy if such a Confederacy should be formed? What will be the rights and powers of each State? Will each State have the right to secede whenever she gets tired of remaining in the new Confederacy? And if so, how long will the Confederacy hang together after it is formed? Will not the first real or imaginary wrong done by the new Government, to either one of the States, be a sufficient cause for the withdrawal of such State? If Kentucky should secede and join such a Confederacy, would she be willing to re-open the African slave trade? Would Virginia, Delaware, Tennessee, North Carolina or Missouri be willing that it should be done? And if it were done would not each of those states of the Confederacy?

And if not, would not South Carolina and some other cotton States, who desire it, refuse to have any further connection with the Government that denied them this right?

South Carolina wants direct taxation and free trade; would Kentucky ever submit to such a policy?

Is it to be done by purchase or by conquest? and if by purchase, where is the money to come from?

And if the money can be raised, to whom will they belong after they are purchased? Let us take Cuba as an example. It will not cost less than \$200,000,000, and being purchased, is she to be a province of the Confederacy, or admitted as a State, upon terms of equality with the rest of the States? and if so, will she not have the same right that they have to secede and set up for herself when she gets tired of the Confederacy?

Is she to pay back the \$200,000,000, when she goes out, to the States that bought her? And if this principle be correct, ought not Louisiana and other seceding States to pay back with interest the respective sums paid by the United States for their purchase?

The same principle would apply to territories purchased of Mexico and the Central American States. As soon as they would be formed into States they could secede, if they thought proper to do so, and they certainly would think proper to do so, unless things went exactly to suit them.

But if Cuba, Central America and Mexico are to be acquired by conquest, are they to be admitted as States, or are they to be held as conquests?

And if the right to secede from the new Confederacy be the subject of doubt or controversy? And if they are to be held as conquered provinces, would there not be the most deadly hatred between the people of such provinces and the States that conquered them?

Would not wars be the consequence of such hatred, fierce, unrelenting, bloody, and unspare?

But, when all this is accomplished, what real advantage is there to secure to Kentucky?

What compensation is she to get for the loss of the Union, the Federal Constitution and the great and mighty interests she has as an integral member of this great and glorious Republic?

Will she have acquired any new guarantees for slave property? any right to the territories of the United States which she has not now under the Federal Constitution?

None whatever. What will she have lost? Her right in the Federal Constitution, and all the guarantees which it secures to her, of

the guarantees of the Constitution for the less certain security which mobs and revolutionary tribunals will afford him. But if a Convention so called, takes the State out of the present Union and puts her in the Southern Union, how long will it be before another convention, called in the same way, takes her out of the southern, and puts her back in the old Confederacy? And in this way the State is to be alternately torn by contending factions, to one in favor of the old, the other of the new Confederacy; and in this way the fundamental principles of the present Government is to be destroyed, and the new Government launched into existence, without any cohesive element of power to preserve itself. And thus ushers into life, amidst storm and revolution, amidst civil war and blood, the moment of its birth would be the commencement of its decay—and the same power that breathed into it the breath of life, and imparted to it its vigor and strength, would scatter broadcast throughout its whole body the seeds of its dissolution and death. And this is the new order of things for which the people of Kentucky are to surrender up their State government and their priceless heritage under the Federal Union!

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 21, 1861.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. W. McD. ABBOTT, of the Methodist church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R. Was received by Mr. MCCLARTY, the Clerk, announcing the passage of several bills.

GEOLGICAL SPECIMENS.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, in relation to the geological specimens belonging to the State, which were in the hands of the late Dr. D. D. Owen, State Geologist: ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS

Were presented by Messrs. GIBSON (2), BARRICK, and PENNEBAKER, and appropriately referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PENNEBAKER—Revised Statutes—A bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company: passed.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Gallatin company in Louisville: passed.

Same—A bill to amend the laws in relation to the city court of Louisville: passed.

Same—A bill to establish a conventional rate of interest: ordered to be printed, and made the special order for 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Same—A bill to define the southern tax limits of the city of Louisville: passed.

UNDER A SUSPENSION OF RULES.

A bill to amend the charter of the Falls City Institute was taken up out of the orders of the day and passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. FISK—Revised Statutes—A bill to charter the Campbellsburg mutual insurance company—with an amendment: amendment adopted and bill passed.

Same—A H. R. bill authorizing the re-indexing of certain deed books by the clerk of the Graves county court—with an amendment: amendment adopted and bill passed.

Same—A bill to legalize the acts of A. D. Baird, administrator of Joseph Barnett, deceased: passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. GIBSON—Revised Statutes—A bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company: passed.

Mr. GIBSON—Revised Statutes—A bill to amend the charter of the Falls City Institute: passed.

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Mr. GIBSON—Revised Statutes—A bill

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1861.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

For Congress:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

We are requested to state that members of the Legislature and others having business with Mr. Clint McLarty, Clerk of the House, and Mr. J. C. Wickliffe, Clerk of the Senate, will find them at No. 8, Merritt's Hotel.

The Military Bill.

The amendments proposed by Mr. Machen to the military law, which was smuggled through the Legislature last winter, come up for the action of the Senate to-day. We have no doubt that the measure will be repudiated by the Senate. We have neither the space nor the time to point out in detail the monstrous provisions of this monstrous imposition, but we desire to direct the attention of Senators to a single point, viz: ITS UNCONSTITUTIONALITY.

Among other absurd provisions of the bill designed to be re-enacted and put in force by the Machen amendments, we extract the following:

Art. III. § 2. In addition to the staff officers at present authorized by law, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief shall appoint an Inspector General, with the rank of Major General.

2. The Inspector General shall direct and superintend the formation and organization, and shall exercise, under the Commander-in-Chief, the active control and command of the volunteer militia.

In this connection we desire to call attention to the following provisions of the Constitution:

Art. VII. § 2. The Governor shall appoint the adjutant general and his other staff officers; the major generals, brigadier generals, and commanders of regiments shall, respectively, appoint their staff officers; and commanders of companies shall appoint their non-commissioned officers.

§ 3. All militia officers, whose appointment is not herein otherwise provided for, shall be elected by persons subject to military duty, within their respective companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, under such rules and regulations, and for such terms, not exceeding six years, as the General Assembly may from time to time direct and establish.

The Constitution empowers the Governor to appoint his staff officers, and no more. It expressly declares that all officers excepting the Governor's staff shall be elected by persons subject to military duty. The military bill which was smuggled through the Legislature empowers the Governor to appoint an Inspector General, with the rank of Major General. The bill gives the Inspector General absolute and despotic control over persons who had no voice in his election. The Constitution says that all "officers whose appointments not herein otherwise provided for" (having reference to the Governor's staff), "shall be elected by persons subject to military duty." What member of the State Guard had any voice in electing the present Inspector General, who ranks as Major General, and is clothed with the power of a Commander in Chief? The constitutional rights of the members of the State Guard are taken away by the provisions of this bill. No Senator who has taken an oath to support the Constitution of Kentucky can favor the amendments proposed by Mr. Machen, and which come up in the Senate to-day.

It will be recollect that the Six Guardians called their camp-meeting for the purpose of instructing the Legislature. Massar Duncan said that men who had been elected two years knew nothing about the sentiment of their county, and ought to be instructed. Colonel Robert McKee in a few minutes after said the same thing. So much for the programme. Well the "Institoot" assembled and it was ascertained that at least two-thirds of the delegates were members of this Legislature. Here is the curious part of the matter. As members of the Legislature they were ignorant and greatly in want of instruction. As members of Blanton Duncan's meeting they were wise, and not only capable of instructing the Legislature, but all creation besides. Jeff Davis ought to give these people an office.

Hon. Wm. C. Gillis.

Yesterday we unintentionally abridged this gentleman of one year of his term of office. In attempting to say that H. S. Tye, Esq., would be a candidate for the State Senate in a year from next August, we made a mistake of a year. Although it is generally understood by the friends of Mr. Gillis that he will not consent to run the race again, yet he has no intention of resigning before the expiration of his term. Mr. Gillis is one of the Senators to whom Kentucky is indebted for the noble and patriotic stand taken by this Legislature.

HARRISON COUNTY.—A. Williamson and a few spider-legged confederates have been industriously circulating the report that old Harrison was for secession. The ophids got up a petition to the Governor to call a Convention, and succeeded in getting about two hundred and fifty signers. The Union men of that county circulated a remonstrance, and in a short time it was signed by ELEVEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT legal voters of Harrison county. Senator Marshall has the remonstrance, which he will take pleasure in exhibiting to the ophids.

We call attention to the card of Anderson Gray in another column. The fanatics exhibited good taste in the selection of names, but Messrs. Gray and Hodge, although doubtless willing to do anything reasonable to allay the fears of "the great half dozen," cannot quite afford to be mixed up with the Lincoln-fearers.

Col. Duncan's Resolutions.

We give below, as a matter of curiosity, the resolutions passed by the convention of pedagogues which assembled here on the 20th. As a specimen of dirt eating and submission, they are valuable:

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is the earnest desire of the people of Kentucky that the union of all the States should be restored and the Confederacy reconstructed; and that to that end it is our deliberate conviction that there should be amendments to the Federal Constitution, clear, and complete, covering and providing for all the disturbing subjects growing out of African slavery.

2. Resolved, That the preservation of peace between the Federal Government as it now exists, and the Southern Confederacy, is indispensable to the restoration of the Union; that we implore both Governments to abstain from collision or war in any form; that any attempt at coercion by the Federal Administration against the Southern Confederacy, by collecting the revenue, recapturing the forts, or otherwise looking to the enforcement of Federal laws, or subjugation, would frustrate all hopes of restoring our Union; and we emphatically announce that if such coercion is attempted by the Federal Government, we will make the cause and destiny of the Southern Confederacy our own.

3. That we recommend to the Federal Government to withdraw its troops from the forts now occupied within the Territories of the States forming the Southern Confederacy.

4. That the geographical position of Kentucky makes desirable the co-operation of all the border slave States, and as it has been suggested by the Conventions of Virginia and Missouri, now in session, that there be held a conference of said slave States, we recommend to the present Legislature to invite such Convention for the purpose of devising, if possible, some plan of reconstructing our Union, and that delegates to such Convention be elected by the legally qualified voters of each Congressional District in the State.

5. That it is our deliberate opinion that guarantees for the protection and safety of slave property, and the equal rights of the slave States and their people, less clear and defined than the Crittenden propositions, with the Powell amendment thereto, ought not and will not be accepted by the people of Kentucky.

6. That the clause submitted to the Peace Congress in the original Guthrie proposition, denying the right of free negroes to vote for any and all Federal officers, we regard as essential to our peace and as a settlement of a disturbing and most dangerous question, and the right of transit with slaves through all the States and Territories ought to be guaranteed by constitutional amendment.

7. That the Franklin proposal agreed upon by the Peace Conference recently held in Washington, is regarded as a surrender of many of the rights we now have, and signal fails of a settlement of our national difficulties.

8. That we are utterly opposed to all propositions or plans for the formation of a Middle Confederacy.

9. That in consideration of the deep injuries to the commercial and other interests of the whole country, consequent upon our political troubles, the plan for the restoration of the Union should receive the prompt and speedy action of the States.

10. That in the event our cherished hopes for the restoration of the entire Union are blasted, that our affinities, duties, and interests unite us with our southern brethren on principles of justice, equality, and honor.

11. That if all efforts for settlement of the difficulties in which we are involved shall fail, we recommend to the Legislature to provide for the election of delegates to a State Convention, to be held as soon thereafter as practicable, to decide upon what position Kentucky shall thereafter occupy, and that the final action of said Convention shall be submitted for approval or disapproval to the voters of Kentucky.

Col. Jas. H. Garrard.

The following is the substance of the remarks made by Col. Garrard at the courthouse last Monday. We gave, in a former number, the circumstances under which he, with other gentlemen, were ruled out of the succession meeting held on that occasion under the guise of "Southern Rights."

He said that he arose under very peculiar circumstances. He occupied rather a singular position. He had been a consistent Democrat for over a quarter of a century; had learned his Democracy from Andrew Jackson, and had never scratched his ticket or deserted his principles. He now held an office to which he had been elevated by a Democratic majority of over thirteen thousand. He regretted to differ from many of his former political friends, some of whom, he was sorry to say, seemed to desire the destruction of the best government ever made for man. Whenever the oppositions of this government became, in his opinion, more intolerable than revolution, he would take a position for it, but never for secession.

12. We are authorized to announce Hon. Sherrod Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Kentucky, in place of Judge Thomas E. Bramlette, resigned.

13. We are authorized to announce J. R. Barrick a candidate for State Treasurer at the ensuing August election.

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87. We are authorized

CAPITAL HOTEL,
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

JAMES R. WATSON, Proprietor.

HAVING taken this well known house for a term of years, and thoroughly refitted it in every department, I am now prepared to receive and accommodate, in *superior style*, all who may favor me with a call. The undivided and ceaseless attention of myself and assistants will be assiduously directed to the comfort and pleasure of those who may honor the house with their patronage. *If neat and clean beds, genteel rooms, a sumptuous table, and polite and attentive servants, will receive patronage, I am determined to deserve it.*

The Bar will be supplied at all times with the choicest liquors, cigars, and tobacco.

JAMES R. WATSON.

Frankfort, May 9, 1860.

PHOENIX FOUNDRY.

TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL,
OPPOSITE THE ARTESIAN WELL,

WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent,

MANUFACTURER OF Steam Engines and
Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal
Mines, &c., Cranks, Geudges, Rag Irons,
Saw Slides, Carriage Segments, Cotton Gin Seg-
ments, and Pinions, Car Wheels, Grate Bars,
Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and Stirrups alway on
hand.

Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels

for Grist or Saw Mills.
A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gear-
ing, &c.

Castings made at the shortest notice.

W. H. GRAINGER, Agent,

January 17, 1860-tf. Louisville, Ky.

A. STRAUSS.

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer

IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS
NO. 71 WEST FIFTH STREET,
(BETWEEN WALNUT AND VINE STREET,) CINCINNATI, OHIO.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large stock of well made Furniture of all kinds at the lowest prices. All orders received through the Post Office will be promptly attended to.

Feb. 15, 1860-ly.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &C., CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

ED. D. HOBBS and J. W. WALKER,
AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES,

Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

NEATLY printed Catalogue of the Fruits, A. Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER, Williamson Postoffice, Jefferson county, Ky., or to A. G. HODGES,

Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854. Frankfort, Ky.

EXCELSIOR PARAFFINE OILS,
FOR Burning and Lubricating.

FREE FROM OFFENSIVE ODOR.
At No. 97 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

WE warrant our Oils to be equal, if not superior, to any in the market.

We invite those in the city and vicinity to call and examine for themselves.

Persons ordering from a distance, satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. We invite a comparative trial with any manufacturing establishment in America.

C. R. HASKIN, Agent, or
A. G. HODGES, Manufacturer,
Kanawha C. M. Oil Manufacturing Co.

Feb. 14, 1860. 97 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD

THE undersigned will inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that we will keep constantly on hand Yohegheeny, Kentucky River, Pomeroy and Cannel Coal, which we will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accomodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden. JOHN C. BATES.

September 3, 1860-tf.

For Sale.

A Negro Woman, a New Carriage, and Jacks and Jennets.

I WISH to sell at private sale a valuable NEGRO WOMAN, about 38 or 39 years old, sound and healthy; a fine NEW CARRIAGE, which was made in Salem, Ohio, and has never been used; FOUR JACKS, one 4 years old next spring, and the others younger; and FIFTEEN JENNETS, of different ages.

Good bargains will be given.

now 30 w&twtw.

L. W. MACEY.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

About the 6th instant, a light BAY HORSE, shod all round, 15½ hands high, a star in his forehead and snip on the nose; one hind foot white; 8 or 9 years old. He may have light harness marks, as he works in my service.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL be paid upon conviction of the thief and return of the horse, if stolen; or a generous reward if he should have strayed.

Frankfort, dec12 tf. A. W. DUDLEY.

LESLIE COMBS.
Cincinnati and Kentucky River
Packet.

Built expressly for the trade. GEO. STEIVERS, Master. Leaves Cincinnati on Mondays at 4 p.m., for Frankfort and Munday's Landing, and for Woodford and Cogar's Landings on Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Returning, leaves Frankfort Wednesdays and Sundays, at 8 o'clock, A.M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to John R. Graham, agent, Frankfort, no19 tf.

FINE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

ARE now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles. Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

No. 227 Main, above Third Street.

N. B.—Large size Garments of all styles.

September 19, 1860-w&twtw.

Confectionaries, Fruits, Nuts, &c., for Christmas and New Year.

G. RAY & T. O'DODD have now on hand the largest assortment of Cakes, Candies, Fruits, Nuts, &c.

Ever before offered in this market, which they will dispose of Cheap. Every one desiring anything in their line for Christmas and New Year, will make money by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell.

dec21 COLORING.

ENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, & Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

JAN. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

CRANBERRIES

ONE barrel fresh Cranberries just received and for sale for [oe] GRAY & TODD.



The enterprising proprietor of
CHESNUT GROVE
WHISKEY

(The Purest Medicinal Agent ever known,) has furnished the community a stimulant Power, Healthful and Invigorating, at the same time, a mild, delicious beverage. It is the wild dried root stuff that is palmed off on the community, and which injures body and mind. In addition to the certificates beneath, he has received a Diploma from the State Agricultural Society, and additional testimony from Dr. Jackson, of Boston, who testifies under oath to its absolute purity.

CERTIFICATES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of Chesnut Grove Whisky which you sent us, and find that it contains none of the Poisonous Substances known as Fusil Oil, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskys in general use.

BOOTH, GARRET & CAMAC,

Analytical Chemists.

New York, Sept. 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of Chesnut Grove Whisky, received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely free from poisonous or deleterious substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of whisky.

JAS. R. CHILTON, Analytical Chemist.

Boston, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of Chesnut Grove Whisky, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this Whisky is derived from the Grain used in manufacturing it. Respectfully,

A. A. HAYS, M. D., State Assayer,

No. 16, Boylston Street.

For Sale by C. WHARTON, Jr.,

Sole Principal Agent,

No. 116 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

now 23 w&twtw.

J. J. BUTLER'S EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

Mercantile, for general purposes,
Record, for Ledgers and Records,
Copying, for Letter Press,

Carmine, of brilliant hue.

CELEBRATED FOR

1st. Intense black color, (at first of a
greenish blue.)

2d. Easy flow from the Pen.

3d. Permanency, (will never fade by
exposure.)

4th. ECONOMY.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1858.

(EXPLANATION)—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic Inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)

The Carmine may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

Facts Confirming the above Qualities

1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.

2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by J. J. BUTLER, Agent, No. 39, Vine St. Cincinnati, O.

KEENON & CRUTCHER are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturer's wholesale prices with the addition of carriage.

Dec. 14, 1859—by.

THIRD VOLUME

OF
THE KENTUCKY FARMER.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM!!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!!!

THE SECOND VOLUME of the "KENTUCKY FARMER" closed with the month of June, and the Third Volume commenced in July last. We promised two years ago to try and give to the Agriculturalists and Stock Raisers of Kentucky a paper worthy of their patronage. We put the question now to every one of its patrons: Have we redeemed that pledge? Have we given you a fair equivalent for THE DOLLAR, which was paid for the KENTUCKY FARMER? If so, let every one of our present subscribers renew their own subscriptions, and send us one or more additional names for the THIRD VOLUME.

The receipts for the First Volume about paid the expenses of its publication. We promised our patrons that we would publish ONE VOLUME whether we obtained a sufficient amount to pay its expenses or not. We redeemed that pledge. The subscription list increased for the Second Volume, but is nothing like so large as it should be. Shall we have the kind and continued support of its present patrons, together with their aid in extending its circulation? If so, we promise to do everything in our power to make the paper worthy of a farmer's pocket book.

The "KENTUCKY FARMER" will still be published annually in form of sixteen large quarto pages, for ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable invariably in advance. As the small amount charged for the paper will not justify the trouble and expense of collecting subscriptions, no paper will be forwarded unless paid for in advance.

Subscriptions can be forwarded to us by mail at our risk. Letters addressed to us need no be REGISTERED. Address

A. G. HODGES & CO., Frankfort, Ky.

Aug. 1860.

L. WEITZEL,

Wholesale and Retail Confectioner,

AS JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, at his Establishment on St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, where he will furnish to his customers all varieties of Fine Cakes, Preserved Fruits, Pies, Candies, Candy Toys—in short, everything that properly belongs to a first class Confectionery Establishment. He pledges himself that every article manufactured by him shall be of the very best quality.

Families will be furnished, either for weddings or parties, with every article suitable for such occasions, upon the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Will also keep the very best of all kinds of Wine which he will sell by the bottle or by the dozen bottles.

Will also supply those who may wish to purchase at wholesale, every article manufactured by him, on reasonable terms as the same article of quality can be purchased at Louisville or Cincinnati.

Asks a fair trial, and feels assured that he can and will render universal satisfaction.

Frankfort, Dec. 28, 1859.

LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,

(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that the number of persons who shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Hammer \$5 extra.

ICE ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery Establishment from 5 o'clock, A.M., until 9 o'clock, P.M.

March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM

RAILROAD.

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS Being made at Cincinnati with the 7:50 p.m. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, to Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the 7:30 p.m. Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St.